LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW-ORLEANS REVOLUTION.

Triumph of the Vigilance Committee.

The Municipal Authority Resigned by the Mayor.

Appointment of a Special Police of Over a Thousand Men by the Committee.

QUIET IN THE CITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 4.

The Mayor's forces are yet unorganized, and all remains quiet. Great preparations are being made for to-morrow. The forces of the Vigilance Committee are under command of Major F. K. DUNCAN, late of the United States army, and are well organized and drilled. A crisis is expected to-day.

The city papers are divided in opinion, the *Picayune* and *Crescent* being in favor of the city, and the *Bee*, *Delta* and *Sun* in favor of the Vigilance Committee, while the rest are neutral.

The o'clock A. M.—The excitement is increasing. The Mayor has issued orders to arrest JOHN MAGRUDER, of the Two Rats, and the opponents of the Committee consider that if he is taken they will hang him.

Midnight.—The Vigilance Committee offered to resign provided the city will vest the public authority in their hands, which the city refused to do. If the Committee are disbanded, *GERARD SMITH'S Native American Party* will be enlisted. The Vigilance Committee is, nevertheless, composed of men of all parties.

A report is current on the streets that a compromise has been effected, that the city authorities will deliver twenty-five noted ruffians to the Vigilance Committee, and that five hundred men on each side will disarm to police. I have been refused admittance to the City Hall, and cannot vouch for the reliability of the report.

Two o'clock, P. M.—Fifty men, with two cannon, have taken possession of Canal-street. They are said to be composed of men marked by the Vigilance Committee for punishment.

Three o'clock, P. M.—The Vigilance Committee are in command. The Mayor has resigned the municipal authority into their hands. The city is quiet and the Committee have withdrawn from Canal-street. The Committee have appointed a police of over a thousand men.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Partial Confirmation of the Hostile Utah News.

Dismissal of Gov. Denver for Troops—Pickney Commissioned—Hargous, Sloo, and Tehuantepec—The Public Printing Said One, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4.

Secretary FLOYD to-day received a special dispatch from General HARNEY, fully confirming the late hostile Utah news, and asking that the reinforcements be hurried forward.

Governor DENVER has made a requisition on the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth for a detachment of dragoons to repress the disturbances in Kansas.

The New-York Delegation have succeeded, after hard pressure, in getting the President to withdraw the nomination of WEBSTER, of Maine, for Fishery Commissioner, under the treaty with England, and are urging General WARD B. BURNETT, of New-York, for the place, with some prospect of success.

S. D. TRASK, son-in-law of RUFUS CHOATE, has been confirmed as Sub-Treasurer of Boston.

Senator BENJAMIN intends trying to get in the Mail Transportation bill an appropriation for the benefit of his and HARMONY'S Tehuantepec Company. The Slidell party ask no aid from the Government, but only to be protected in the enjoyment of their vested rights. SLOO'S carriage road across the Isthmus only needs the construction of a few bridges, for which the material is all ready, in order to make it complete. The Brookwalter on the Pacific side can be constructed at much less expense than has been estimated.

There is a pretty reliable report that the public printing firm of SPEARMAN, BARNS and MCLEAN have sold out the House printing to WENDELL, who has also bought out the Senate printing. The terms are not known, but SPEARMAN has gone home with $10,000 in his pocket—probably his share of the proceeds. O.

[BY THE MORNING PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4.

The Secretary of War, to-day, received a telegraphic dispatch from General HARNEY, dated Leavenworth, in which he says the express has arrived and reports Governor CUMMING driven out of Salt Lake City. The dispatch does not obtain full credence, for the reason that General HARNEY merely repeats a report, and does not communicate as from direct intelligence to himself. It is believed, as probable, that Governor CUMMING has returned to Fort Scott, for if it is known to the Government that he left there, contrary to the advice of General SUMNER, he promised to be back in two weeks.

Mr. BOCOCK intends to-morrow, if the opportunity occurs, to renew his motion for a suspension of the rules of the House in order to introduce the bill for the construction of ten sloops-of-war, which will probably prevail, as he has intimated his willingness that an amendment shall be offered from each side of the House, before demanding the previous question.

In view of the troubles experienced at the last election in this city, and of those anticipated at the coming one, the Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1858.

The election of public officers for the Federal City is soon to take place, and the country expects every good citizen of the District to do his duty in the preservation of order and good government among us.

The right of every qualified voter to exercise his elective franchise according to his judgment is dear to freemen, and odious to tyrants only. Any attempt to infringe this sacred right in the coming election will be met and resisted with energy and determination.

There is power inherent among us to protect our citizens in their lawful rights, and force will be used to any extent that shall appear necessary and proper to arrest and vindicate the public peace.

Such lawless gangs be asserted that they will not escape prompt punishment should they venture to commit outrages similar to those enacted in this city but a year ago.

The right of the people to live under the protection of laws, and to manage of their affairs according to their judgment, will be maintained against violence and menace, no matter from what quarter they shall proceed. WM. B. MAGRUDER, Mayor.

XXXVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4.

The bill introduced by Mr. KENNEDY, to establish a mail steamship line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Europe, was read twice, and referred to the Post-Office Committee.

Mr. POLK, from the Committee on Territories, reported against the present organization of Decotah.

Mr. BRIGHT called up the resolution respecting the adjournment, and called for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the House amendment, proposing to adjourn on the 9th inst., which was concurred in by a vote of 29 against 27, consequently both Houses will adjourn on Tuesday.

The private calendar was then taken up.

The bill, as reported from the Committee on Commerce, to surrender the Stock of the United States in the Dismal Swamp Company to the said Company on certain conditions, was passed.

The bill providing for allotments of land to the New-York Indians, was also passed; also the bill for the payment of WM. HAMM, the Artist of the Japan Expedition.

Thirty or forty other private bills were also passed.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Finance, reported a report showing how large a sum can be collected in the payment of public printing.

Mr. HUNTER filled to get up the Naval Appropriation bill, when, after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4.

The House passed the bill confirming the settlers in their right to the pre-emption of their lands in Illinois.

They also concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill striking out the proviso confining the appropriations strictly to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee to examine into the accounts of General CULLOM, late Clerk of the House, submitted a partial report, in which it is stated that they embrace expenditures amounting to between one and two millions of dollars, and that they have examined 77 witnesses already, but they are not yet able to close their labors and therefore ask leave to sit at the next session, and then submit the final report. Agreed to.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed without unreasonable delay, by contract or at the Navy Yards, ten propeller sloops-of-war or dispatch vessels, with full steam power, and of a draft of water not exceeding twelve feet—to be constructed, equipped and armed both for speed and as war steamers; also one side-wheel war steamer, of a draft not exceeding eight feet, armed and equipped, for service in the Chinese seas. The bill appropriates for these purposes $1,200,000.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, inquired how much the vessels would cost.

Mr. BOCOCK replied, according to the estimates of the Navy Department, $2,300,000.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, gave notice of an amendment providing for twenty such vessels.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, said he would move for the construction of three war-steamers for the North-western Lakes.

Objection was made to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. BOCOCK moved a suspension of the rules, which motion failed, 127 against 66,—not two thirds voting in its favor.

The House passed the bill giving a construction to the second section of the act of February, 1853, continuing the half pay of certain widows and orphans of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, by which their pay will commence from the 4th of March, 1848, and involving the expenditure of a million and a half of dollars.

The private Calendar was then considered,

After which, an adjournment took place.

Mr. Haskin's Committee—The Nomination of Schell Suspended—The Fort Snelling Case—The War Projects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

Mr. HASKIN has been *ready to report in the* WILLIAM'S Point case since last Monday. Messrs. WOOD of Maine, and HALL of Massachusetts decline signing the statement he has prepared concluding with resolutions censuring the Secretary of War and Mr. SCHELL, the Collector. The Democrats will of course present resolutions supporting the officers involved in the affair, as a duty to party. Mr. HASKIN is content to let the evidence go before the country and the Senate.

The majority of the Committee were not consulted by the Chairman in preparing the statement which he furnished to the Senate's Committee on Commerce, which applied for the information in order to guide them in *forming an opinion upon the fitness of* Mr. SCHELL as Collector. But the statement was not repudiated nor recalled. The Clerk to the Committee was directed to write to the Chairman of the Senate Committee that the statement comprised the views of the Chairman, the other members not having examined it. The material fact stated in this paper was that Mr. SCHELL had certified to the Government that the property was worth $200,000, when it had been proved to him that it was worth no more than $100,000.

I have not learned what are the grounds of dissent taken by Messrs. WOOD and HALL. The House will be guided not by the opinions of the Committee, but by the facts they may have elicited.

The whitewashing in the Fort Snelling case was effected by a parliamentary manœuvre. The resolutions of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, embodying grave condemnation of the transaction, were adopted as substitutes for the Committee's report, and then the resolutions they proposed to supersede were rejected. But several other resolutions of censure were pending, one presented by a Democrat. One or more of them conveying the disapproval of the House would probably have passed, but the question was evaded by laying the whole subject on the table.

The extension of the session one week, gives but faint hopes for the conclusion of any general business. The Senate has sat down the war bills and resolutions for Saturday next. One week would be short for discussion, and it may be quite safely assumed that no action whatever will be taken. Practically, the power of issuing war must remain in the hands of the executive, for the facts and information necessary to justify war must be exclusively within its knowledge. As a general thing, they cannot be safely communicated to the Legislature.

The Territories of Arizona and Dacotah will be organized if a speedy ratification of the Sioux treaty can be obtained. It is questionable whether Judge DOUGLAS, in reporting these bills, will incorporate his general enabling act, but it is presumed he will.

A.

The Slave-Trade and African Apprentices.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1858.

SIR: It appears from your letter of the 20th of April, 1858, that application has been made to you by Messrs. S. LAFITTE & Co., merchants, of Charleston, S. C., to clear the American ship *Richard Cobden*, W. F. BLAKE, Master, burden 750 91-95 tons, for the coast of Africa, *for the purpose of taking on board African emigrants, in accordance with the United States passenger laws, and returning with the same to a port in the United States.*

You ask the opinion of the Department upon the propriety of your granting or refusing the application.

The question is an important one, and I have delayed an answer to your letter until I could give the subject a proper examination.

The form in which this application is presented, involves the question in some embarrassment. The object of the applicants must be either to import Africans, to be disposed of as slaves, or to be bound to labor or service, or else to bring them into the country like other emigrants, to be entitled on their arrival to all the rights and privileges of freemen. In either of the two first named contingencies the object would be so clearly and manifestly against the laws of the United States, as to leave no room for doubt or hesitation. I deem it proper, however, to call your attention to the provisions of those laws, as they indicate very clearly the general policy of the Government on the subject of African importation.

Prior to the 1st of January, 1808, the time fixed by the Constitution when Congress would be authorized to prohibit such importation, the acts of March 2, 1794, (1.347,) and May 10, 1800, (2.70,) were passed. These laws indicate the strong opposition felt at that time to the African slave-trade. The subsequent act of March 2, 1807, (2.426,) and April 20, 1818, (3.450,) as well as the acts of March 3, 1819, (3.532,) and May 15, 1820, (3.600,) show not only the promptness with which the power was exercised by Congress, of prohibiting this trade to the United States, but they also bear evidence of the stern purpose of enforcing their provisions by severe penalties and large expenditures. The legislation of the slaveholding States prior to 1808, exhibits the fact that the first steps taken for its suppression were instigated by them.

There is no subject upon which the statute books of our country afford more conclusive evidence than the general opposition every where felt to the continuance of the African Slave-trade.

By reference to the acts of 1794 and 1800 against the slave-trade generally, it will be seen that their operation was confined to *citizens or persons*. The first section of the act of 1794 provides

That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner, or any other person coming into or residing within the same, shall for himself or any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor or owner, builder, fitter, equipper or otherwise be concerned in any ship or vessel, nor shall any part or parcel of the said United States, nor shall cause any ship or vessel to sail from any port or place within the same, for the purpose of carrying on any trade or traffic in *slaves* to any foreign ocean [?]; or for the purpose of procuring, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, the inhabitants of such kingdom, place or country, to be transported to any foreign country, port, or place whatsoever, to be sold or disposed of, as *slaves*; and if any ship or vessel shall be so fitted out, as aforesaid, for the said purposes, or shall be caused to sail, so as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture, apparel and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States; and shall be liable to be sued, prosecuted and condemned in any of the Circuit Courts, or District Court for the District where the said ship or vessel may be found and seized."

The language of the act of 1800 is the same in this respect. Both contemplate, in general terms, the prevention of the trade in slaves. When, however, in 1807, and subsequent thereto, Congress undertook to prevent the importation of slaves into the United States, the language of the law was made more stringent and comprehensive. The first section of the act of 1807 provides, "That from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, it shall not be lawful to import or bring into the United States or the Territories thereof, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to hold, sell or dispose of such negro, mulatto, or person of color, as a slave, or to be held to service or labor."

This law seeks not only to prevent the introduction into the United States of slaves from Africa, but any negro, mulatto or person of color, whether introduced *as slaves, or to be held to service or labor*. Whether or not the wisdom of our fathers foresaw at that early day that efforts would be made, under a pretended apprentice system, to renew the slave-trade under another name, I cannot undertake to say; but the language of the law which they have left to us on the statute book, leaves no doubt of the fact that they intended to provide, in the most unequivocal manner, against the increase of that class of population by immigration from Africa. No one could then have contemplated an object for which Africans emigrants would be brought to this country, which is not clearly guarded against and forbidden by the law to which I am now referring. It is only necessary to add that subsequent acts on the subject contain the same language. This view of the subject is strengthened by reference to the provisions of the act of 25th February, 1803, (2.205.) The first section of that act is as follows:

That from and after the 1st day of April next, no master or captain of any ship or vessel, or any other person, shall in port or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope into any port or place of the United States, which port or place shall be situated in any State which by law has prohibited, or shall prohibit the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto, or other person of color; and if any captain or master aforesaid, or any other person, shall import, or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, into any of the ports or places aforesaid, any of the persons last described, in violation or in addition to, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of $1,000 for each and every negro, mulatto, or other person of color aforesaid, brought or imported as aforesaid, to be sued for and recovered by action of debt, *in any Court of the United States*—one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half to *any person or persons* prosecuting for the penalty; and in any action instituted for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid, the person or persons sued may be held to special bail: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the admission of Indians.

It will be seen that Congress, by this act, undertook to cooperate with those States which, by State legislation, had interposed to *prevent the importation of negroes* into the country. At that time the constitutional prohibition to which I have before referred, restrained Congress from the exercise of the absolute power of prohibiting such importation. The States, however, being under no such restraint, had in several instances adopted measures of their own; and the act of 1803 shows the promptness of the General Government in exercising whatever power it possessed in furtherance of the object. The language of this act is important in another view. It will be observed that its object is to prevent the importation into the United States of "any negro, mulatto, or *other* person of color, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope." It is not confined to slaves or negroes bound to labor, but contemplates the exclusion, in the broadest terms, of all such persons, without regard to the character in which they may be brought. It excludes free persons as well as slaves and persons bound to labor or service. The only limitation in the act is, that it is confined to such persons as are prevented by the laws of any of the States from being imported into such States.

At that time there existed laws of some of the *States, not only prohibiting the introduction of negro* slaves, but also free negroes. Indeed, the policy of the Slaveholding States has always been opposed to the increase of its free negro population; and it is proper here to mark, that at the present time that policy is more earnestly sustained in those States than at any previous period of their history. After this reference to the laws on the subject, it is hardly necessary to repeat, that if the application of Messrs. LAFITTE & Co. contemplates the introduction of negroes into the United States from Africa, either in the character of slaves or as apprentices bound to service or labor, it is clearly in violation of both the letter and spirit of the law, and cannot be granted.

The form of the application made by Messrs. LAFITTE & Co., would seem to contemplate the introduction into the United States of negroes from Africa, entitled, on their arrival, *to all the rights and privileges of freemen*. The proposition, upon its face, is so absurd that it is hardly worthy of serious refutation. Messrs. LAFITTE & Co. ask us to believe that their vessel, fitted out in the port of Charleston, S. C., is going upon a voyage to Africa, to bring to some port in the United States a cargo of free negroes. The port to which the vessel expects to return is not indicated. It cannot be the one from which it sails, nor any other port in the State of South Carolina, as the introduction of free negroes into that State is wisely prohibited by stringent laws and heavy penalties. It cannot be the port of any other Slaveholding State, as similar laws in each of those States alike forbid it. The reason for such laws is so manifest, that I do not feel called upon either to produce the evidence of their existence, or to justify the policy which led to their adoption. It is sufficient to know that the public mind of that section of the Union is not more cordially agreed upon any one subject than upon the propriety and necessity of prohibiting, as far as possible, an increase of the free negro population; and hence the laws to which I refer, prohibiting their importation from any place.

Can it be that Messrs. LAFITTE & Co. propose to return, with their cargo of free negroes, to a port in some of the non-slaveholding States? I am not aware of a single State where these new comers would receive a tolerant, much less a cordial, welcome; whilst, by stringent laws and constitutional provisions, some of them have provided for their unconditional exclusion.

Looking beyond the legislation which has been had on the subject by the General Government, and both the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, I may be permitted to refer, in this connection, to the various, repeated and earnest efforts which have been made in every section of the Union, to provide for the removal from our midst of this most unfortunate class. However variant the motives which have induced these efforts with different *persons, in different sections of the country*, they all exhibit an earnest desire to diminish rather than increase the free Negro population. This public opinion, thus manifested in every form, is familiar to every one, and it would be doing great injustice to the intelligence of Messrs. LAFITTE & Co. to suppose that they alone were ignorant of it. Where, then, do they propose to land their cargo of free negroes? What is the motive which induces the enterprise? It cannot be the profits of the voyage. There are no African emigrants seeking a passage to this country; and if they were, they have no means of remunerating Messrs. LAFITTE & Co. for bringing them. The motive cannot be mere philanthropy, for it would confer no benefit upon these negroes to bring them to our shores, when it if permitted to land at all, it would only be to occupy our poor-houses, hospitals and prisons. To believe, under these circumstances, that there is a *bona fide* purpose, on the part of Messrs. LAFITTE & Co., to bring African emigrants to this country to enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen, would require an amount of credulity that would justly subject the person so believing to the charge of mental imbecility. The conviction is irresistible, that the object of the proposed enterprise is to bring these "African emigrants" into the country, with the view either of making slaves of them, or of holding them to service or labor. If so, it is an attempt to evade the laws of the country on the subject of African importation, to which I have called your attention.

Ordinarily, it would be an unsafe rule for a public officer to act upon the suspicion of a purpose on the part of another to violate the laws of the country, but in this case it is put so clearly beyond the reach of doubt, that I think that you not only can, but that you are in duty bound to act upon the presumption, that it is the intention of Messrs. LAFITTE & Co. to evade the laws of the United States, and you should accordingly refuse their vessel the clearance asked for. I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Sec'y of the Treasury.

WM. F. CAUGEN, Esq., Collector of the Customs, Charleston, S. C.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 4.

The election of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Railroad resulted in the choice of the old Board with the exception of GEORGE SMITH, in whose place B. F. CARTER was chosen.

The Protestant Dutch Reformed Synod.

NEWARK, Friday, June 4.

The day's session of the Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of North America was occupied in hearing appeals of the Secretaries of the different Boards of the Synod, on behalf of their respective Boards.

Addresses were made in the morning by the Rev Drs. FERRIS, GARRETSON and TAYLOR.

The Missionary meeting takes place this evening

The delegates are now nearly all present, about 160 being in attendance.

Sinking of the Steamer Jenny Lind.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 4.

The steamer *Ontario*, which arrived here this afternoon, reports that the steamer *Jenny Lind* sunk at Long Sault Rapids, St. Lawrence River.

Shocking Calamity at Rescoe, Ill.

ROSCOE, Ill., Friday, June 4.

A culvert at this place was swept away last night, destroying the house of the Rev. H. ILSLEY and drowning Mrs. ILSLEY and eight children. Considerable damage was caused to other houses, but we hear of no more lives having been lost.

The Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, June 4.

The increase in the Canal tolls to the 1st of June over last year is reported to be $60,000, but it is supposed that there is an error in these figures, and that the actual increase is $130,000.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, June 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived here from Boston at 5 o'clock this morning, and started again at 6½ for Liverpool. Weather clear with a strong north wind.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Determination of the Administration to Settle the Question of the Right of Search.

THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

The Reported Outrage off Pensacola.

[FOUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4.

The President told a member of the House today that the question of the Right of Search, or Visitation, must now be settled definitely between the United States and England; and he further declared that the British Government would be obliged to abandon its pretensions.

The rumor of the British Admiral's action in the Gulf created a general sensation in both Houses and went round like wildfire. Two or three gentlemen who had war-speeches to deliver, postponed them in consequence, and the business of the Private Calendar thereby gained considerably.

It is, however, the intention of the President to send the *Saratoga* to the Gulf next week, and the frigate *Constellation*, on her way home from the Mediterranean squadron, will be ordered immediately to the same station. O.

THE REPORTED OUTRAGE OFF PENSACOLA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 4.

We have been unable as yet to obtain any further information from Pensacola concerning the *reported firing into of an American vessel* off that port by a British war-steamer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4.

Secretary CASS having telegraphed to the Postmaster at Augusta, he to-day replies that he is unable to learn anything further than the rumor about the vessel fired into off Pensacola, and one man killed.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

HALIFAX, Friday, June 4.

A steamer left this morning for Bermuda, with Lord NAPIER'S instructions for the British Admiral, in relation to the "visitation" process.

Case of the Bark Elmwood.

From the Boston Transcript, 3d.

One of the most aggravated of these outrages *was in the month of April, and has not yet been* reported through the newspapers. We give the material facts of this occurrence, as sworn to before the Collector of this port, a few days since, by the Captain of the vessel overhauled by the British steamer.

The bark *Elmwood*, FRANKLIN KENDALL, master, left the port of Segua La Grande on the 6th of April for Boston. When out one or two miles, as the pilot was on the point of leaving, a vessel was descried some four miles distant. The *Elmwood* took no notice of her and continued on her course. The strange vessel gave chase, and the pursuit continued only a short time before the latter commenced the discharge of cannon. She fired five or six times—cannon balls each time, as they were distinctly seen ricochetting over the water. The *Elmwood* was chased for forty miles and finally overtaken by her pursuer, which proved to be the British steamer *Buzzard*. An officer from the steamer came on board the American bark, and inquired the name of its owner, consignee, and the description of cargo, in the most courteous manner, but did not offer to search the vessel. Captain KENDALL says he has been master for 22 years, and was never compelled to heave to in any craft commanded by him but once before, and that was to the flag of his own nation.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

The Defeat of Garza at Tampico—Reparation of Outrages on the American Flag—The Resignation of General Concha—Railroad Schemes—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 29, 1858.

Wednesday evening last the Spanish war steamer *Francisco de Asis* arrived here from Tampico, whither she had been sent to look after the interests of Spanish subjects, who were represented as running greater risks of their lives than the rest of foreigners, owing to the antipathy that has always existed between them and the Mexicans. She brings the news of the raising of the siege of Tampico and the total defeat of LA GARZA'S forces by the army under General MEJIAS. All the prisoners captured by the victorious MEJIAS were summarily shot in revenge for the execution of General MARRADA in Zacatecas by the opposite faction. General MEJIAS had also taken possession of the port at Tampico Bar, and captured a French merchant vessel that had been dispatched to General LA GARZA with ammunition. General MEJIAS took possession of the material, but the Mexican officers in charge of the same managed to escape on board of the *Francisco de Asis*, part of whom were left by this vessel at Vera Cruz, and the rest brought here at their urgent solicitation. In Vera Cruz things continued *in statu quo*. Judging from the timely relief afforded by General MEJIAS to the city of Tampico, it would seem that previous reports of the defeat of MEJIAS by Colonel ZUAZA, at Carretas, were unfounded. The shooting of the prisoners, taken at Tampico by General MEJIAS, is an entirely new feature in Mexican revolutions, at least the wholesale butchery. Generally speaking, the victorious party is satisfied with a bloodless victory. Intelligent Mexicans, residing temporarily in this city, assert that ZULOAGA has been forced into these extreme measures by the Church, such being considered the shortest way to put an end to the revolution. It will be gratifying to your readers to learn that MEJIAS has promised to do ample justice to such of our countrymen as have suffered so severely from the rascalities of General LA GARZA. The *Fulton* was still at Tampico, her Commander, Lieutenant ALMY, still hesitating about using his guns in defence of American property and lives. A little of INGRAHAM'S spirit, infused throughout our navy, would not be amiss in treating with such leaders as LA GARZA.

General CONCHA'S admirers are still in hopes of his being retained in his present command, notwithstanding that his resignation has been sent in. General O'DONNEL is intriguing with the Marquis DE DUERO to get into power again, and if such an event does take place, the *sine qua non* will be that Cuba shall be retained in the CONCHA family. O'DONNEL has waited on the Queen and offered his assistance and advice in case of a ministerial crisis. The next news from Spain is anxiously looked for, as being of great importance in its results to the interests of this island.

Several leading capitalists of the island have been using every effort to bring about a union of the different railroads, so as to prevent the rival companies running opposition against each other. The new Regla and Matanzas Railroad, the Colleo and Jucaro roads, are to be joined to the Regla Warehouses, the whole forming a stock capital of $10,000,000. The old Havana and Guines road, the San José, Planters, and Nariusalena sugar warehouses will join the old line of ferry boats, making a capital of $12,000,000.

The interests of the respective Companies are of such a distinct nature that a union is almost an impossibility. The *Diario de la Marina* is the active abettor of the scheme, and is striving hard to show its feasibility and importance. The city Railroad progresses slowly, and bids fair to be a paying concern. Railroad stock is about the only kind of paper in demand at present. Concessions for new roads are made almost weekly by the Government.

A passenger by the last English steamer from St. Thomas was detected smuggling a large amount of jewelry. The goods have been seized by the Custom-house and will be sold at public auction.

An Englishman by the name of WARRELAND committed suicide last Wednesday evening. Family affliction is given as his motive in putting an end to his existence.

We have in port the English brig-of-war *Acolaste*, of the Jamaica fleet. Our own home squadron has not yet been heard from.

Murder Trial.

BOSTON, Friday, June 4.

The trial of FRANCIS E. and MIRIAM Y. HEATH, at Lowell, for the murder of their father in the town of Dracut, closed yesterday, the prisoners being found guilty of murder in the second degree. FRANCIS was sentenced to the State Prison for life. The sentence of MIRIAM was deferred.

Burning of a Ship Chandlery.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, June 4.

Messrs. THORNTON & METCALF'S ship chandlery in this city, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss probably from $16,000 to $12,000. They were insured, but there was no insurance on the building. The damage to the adjoining buildings will make the total loss nearly $20,000.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LOTTERIES.

Thirteen Bogus Establishments Broken Up by a New-York Policeman—Four Arrests in Boston—Interesting Developments.

Within two months past numerous letters have been received by Mayor TIEMANN complaining of certain bogus lottery and gift concerns in New-Hampshire, in which the name, schemes and location of each are fully set forth. The Mayor ordered Sergeant BARRY to take the matter in charge, giving him two letters of similar tenor to the Deputy Sheriff and District Attorney of Rockingham County, New-Hampshire, where the head-quarters of the lottery and gift enterprise complained of were represented to be. The following is the letter to the Deputy Sheriff:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1858.

To Deputy Sheriff Levi G. Tweed:

The bearer of this letter, Sergeant ALFRED BARRY, is attached to the Police Squad in my office, and he visits your State for the purpose of taking the necessary measures to break up several bogus lottery and gift concerns located there. I have received a number of letters in regard to them from parties in different sections of the country, most of them complaining of having been swindled out of various sums of money by them. I should be pleased if you would afford to Sergeant BARRY the aid of your official position in his efforts to secure their suppression. You will find him an intelligent and faithful officer. I remain, with great respect, your sincere friend,

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Sergeant BARRY proceeded to Boston, where he arrived last Friday afternoon. He found that there *were four established lotteries there, by which*, recently, 60 bags of circulars had been distributed in all parts of the country. These he did not interfere with, but leaving Boston the morning of his arrival there, proceeded directly to Exeter, in Rockingham County, N. H.—the "Lottery County," as it is called. He called upon the District Attorney, Mr. CHARLTON, and Deputy Sheriff TOWLE, and with them arranged his plan of operations. A complaint was entered by Sergeant BARRY against HARGRAVE, BURSON & Co., lottery dealers, doing business at South Kingston, in the same county. None of the citizens would complain of any of the thirteen lottery concerns, which were subsequently broken up through the instrumentality of the New-York officer. The authorities too generally showed no disposition to enter into his views, and it was with difficulty that he procured warrants for the arrests of the offending parties. He spelled in vain to five Justices of the Peace for their signatures to the necessary documents; all excused themselves on various grounds. *One had a sick child*, and could not attend to business; another was afraid the lottery-dealers would burn his house if he interfered with them; another had a son engaged in the lottery business and would have nothing to do with breaking them up. Finally the officer applied to Justice RICHARD HARRAVY, of Exeter, N. H., and was astonished to *find that that gentleman had the audacity to sign* warrants for the arrest of these awe-inspiring swindlers. Armed with the documents with so much difficulty procured, the officer sallied forth, and proceeded first to South Kingston, where he found that Messrs. HARGRAVE, BURSON & Co., lottery dealers, were located in the Post-Office building. The real names of the partners of this concern are A. E. BURNSIDE, son of the Postmaster of the village, and G. F. CARNES. The firm name was of course only assumed for the purposes of the swindle. Sergeant BARRY was detained at Exeter, endeavoring to obtain warrants. The proprietors of the lottery had heard of his arrival; when he reached South Kingston the birds had flown. *A few* papers and 500 letters were found in their office. The letters were sent to the dead-letter office. Next the officer proceeded to the village of Plaistow, where the gift enterprize of "W. Plummer & Co." "hung forth." Here they found that WILLIAM P. SCHURZ, *mine* host of the Rockingham House, the village tavern, united in himself the individuality of each and every member of the firm of "Plummer & Co." This SCHURZ is the originator of the peculiar kind of swindling practiced by the operators of Rockingham County, and, it is said, has made a fortune at it. The following circular of "Plummer & Co." is very similar to those of the other concerns of the same character in that vicinity:

DEAR SIR: We take the liberty of sending you a package of Tickets for the Levee, (see Scheme for particulars.) We wish you to act as Agent for us in your place; should anything prevent you from acting so, you will please pass these Tickets into the hands of some responsible person that will dispose of them, and oblige us. We give our Agents six Tickets for $5, twelve for $10, and so on.

All unsold Tickets, together with the money for those sold, must be mailed to our address on or before the day of distribution. No Gifts will be given out, in any case where the Tickets are not paid for on or before that day.

In addition to the above liberal allowances, we will give to the three Agents that sell the largest number of Tickets the following splendid prizes:

To the first, a splendid Gold Lever Watch, worth $100; to the next a Gold Watch worth $75; and to the next a Silver Lever Watch, worth $50; to the three next largest we will give a Gents' Sealed Ring, each worth $10.

And any person that pays us $100 will have his expenses paid to and from the Levee, in order to satisfy all concerned that the business is conducted in a fair and honorable manner.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.

In this scheme, to which we now call your attention, we have *One Hundred Thousand Gifts*, amounting to *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*. You will see we have a capital Gift of $10,000; one splendid Gift of $5,000, and others of $3,000, $2,000, $1,000, &c., making the best Chance and most brilliant scheme we have ever offered to our patrons. And on the day of distribution, the Managers will choose the men to draw from the gifts and others from the numbers, and every number drawn will be entitled to such gift as may appear against it, (be it be large or small,) until the gifts are all drawn out.

All Tickets entitled to gifts must be forwarded to us, and we will send gifts as are drawn by return of mail or express. Another thing the managers desire to have distinctly understood is, that all persons interested, whether near and miles off, will be as well protected as though they were present at the drawing.

A committee chosen on the day of drawing, to keep a list of drawing-numbers, will get the same printed, and it will be sent to all persons who have sent in money—then, all tickets entitled to gifts may be sent to us, and we will forward the gifts by return of mail or express, as ordered, free of expense. The above mode is very simple, and, we believe one of the fairest that can be got up.

Our Agents will find us prompt on all and every occasion, in filling orders and answering communications with reference to our business, &c.

In writing, give your Name, Town and State in a Plain, Legible Hand.

Address all communications to

W. PLUMMER & CO.,
Plaistow, N. H.

With the circular, a package of tickets "for the Levee" was sent to each one whom "Plummer & Co." desired to "act as agent." On each ticket is a representation printed with blue ink, of a convivial gathering around a groaning board supposed to be situated in the dining hall of the Rockingham House. Above the picture are the words:

GRAND LEVEE
At the Rockingham House, Plaistow, N. H.
And underneath
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1858.
Admission $1—Managers chosen by the Company.

On either side of the festive etching are cabalistic figures in red ink. Sergeant BARRY has brought home any quantity of the bogus tickets of the different "enterprises."

The tickets of one purport to be invitations to a "National Jubilee" to be held at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1858; in the centre is a picture of the interior of a colonnaded temple, the drawing of the lotteries taking place within, and the American eagle flapping his wings over it; on the right-hand is a banquet scene, and on the other a ball-room, brilliant and crowded, is portrayed. The visions of happiness which have flitted through the brains of rustic youth on the receipt of these cards will vanish suddenly when they read the upshot of it all in the WEEKLY TIMES.

SCHURZ had fled before the officer arrived at Plaistow. His office was at the hotel, where he had been receiving a great many letters from his duped correspondents daily. He was subsequently captured, as is more fully set forth below.

The next place that Sergeant BARRY visited was Atkinson Depôt, an enterprising town, consisting of one house, in which the Post-Office, a shoemaker's shop and the railroad depôt are conjointly located. That portion of the house not thus occupied is used as the dwelling of JACOB IRWIN, the postmaster, shoemaker, and proprietor of the premises. At this large settlement, which is only made a depôt of the Boston and Maine railroad because several cross-roads meet there, no less than eight different lottery concerns professed to be located. The proprietors lived at Haverhill, Mass. Mr. IRWIN said they came to him and received their letters, and sent their circulars from this Post-Office, and then went back home again. The officer found in the office 106 letters for Joel Miller & Son; 90 for Harrison, Rogers & Co., 49 for King, Marshall, Harmon & Co., 29 for E. R. Spaulding, Moulton & Co., 34 for C. E. Bowen & Bro., 65 for A. L. Howe, Nelson & Co., 45 for Hargrave, Pierson & Co., and 54 for E. F. Harper & Brother.

The Postmaster said sometimes 600 letters a day were received at the office, directed to these firms. Very often they were permitted to lie in the office a fortnight or more, before they were called for. The proprietors of these lotteries were afraid that Mayor TIEMANN would pounce upon them some day, and some of them had not called for any letters since the explosion of the Connecticut and Quinnipiac tunnel. Their letters had been sent to the Dead Letter Office.

At North Salem, New Hampshire, whither the officer next went, it was found that the lottery concerns of WARREN & Co., after receiving a large number of letters, had also fled. At Hampstead, a place containing 3,000 inhabitants, the Postmaster had received no Bogus Letters, and had refused to act as lottery circulars in his establishment. Sergeant BARRY went back to Plaistow to look after Mr. SCHURZ, but Mr. SCHURZ had not returned, and was not to be found. To Newton, New Hampshire, the officer h

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGON.

Queen of Holland—Death of the Queen Dowager of Orange—Miscellaneous.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

The following is the programme of court ceremonies for the present week. After the ceremony of Whitsunday, her brother, the Queen of Spain, will succeed Marshal Soult as Grand Master of the Order of St. Louis, on account of repairs all the statues in the Louvre, on the right side, are being covered with their spurs. For this M. DE PARIS received a dozen or more challenges from sub-lieutenants in the army, M. DE P. is a gallant man, accomplished in the use of the sword and pistol, has already fought, and is a man much beloved by his colleagues. He at once apologized, and the matter was amicably settled. M. GUIZOT, who would take to the Chamber of Deputies, is expected to be elected from Calvados, in the room of M. DE BROGLIE, who has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin, in the room of M. DE MORNY, who has been appointed Ambassador to Madrid, in the room of M. DE SALVANDY, who has been appointed Ambassador to London, in the room of M. DE FLAHAULT, who has been appointed Ambassador to Vienna, in the room of Count WALEWSKI, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the room of M. DE MORNY, who has been appointed President of the Corps Legislatif, in the room of M. BILLAULT, who has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of M. ROUHER, who has been appointed Minister of State, in the room of M. BILLAULT, who has been appointed Minister of Justice, in the room of M. ABBATUCCI, who has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction, in the room of M. FORTOUL, who has been appointed Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, in the room of M. ROUHER, who has been appointed Minister of Finance, in the room of M. MAGNE, who has been appointed Minister of War, Captain HUMBERT has been put under arrest, and an investigation into the affair will be made. The Duke de MALAKOFF has been appointed Governor of the Invalides, in the room of Marshal SOULT, who has been appointed Grand Master of the Order of St. Louis, in the room of Marshal VAILLANT, who has been appointed Minister of the Imperial Household, in the room of Count WALEWSKI, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the room of Count DE MORNY, who has been appointed President of the Corps Legislatif, in the room of M. BILLAULT, who has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of M. ROUHER, who has been appointed Minister of State, in the room of M. BILLAULT, who has been appointed Minister of Justice, who would take to duel. By order of the Emperor, the matter was hushed up. M. DE PARIS received two challenges yesterday morning from Boston. The main features of the news were very fully telegraphed from Halifax.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that "Instructions have been sent to Baron Gros in China to treat with the Imperial Commissioner with-out going to Pekin. The Chinese Commissioner holds the rank of Prince, and consequently it will not be a degradation for Prince Kung to treat with a Plenipotentiary of

MARKET REPORTS.

Monthly Market Prices Current.
Commercial Matters, Friday, June 4, 1858.

MEATS.

The changes in the fresh meat markets during the week have generally been in favor of buyers. The supplies have increased, and the weather has been favorable for preserving them. The demand has been only moderate. Smoked and pickled meats are somewhat more inquired for; and dealers have generally watched the wants of their customers, at correspondent rates.

BEEF, VEAL AND PORK—Thos. D. Way, Stands 21, 23 and 25.

Rounds, ₩ lb	6	@	8½
Sirloins, ₩ lb	6½	@	10
Ribs, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Prime pieces, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Mess Beef, ₩ bbl	13	@	14
Prime Beef, ₩ bbl	10	@	12½
Corned Beef, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Rump Steak, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Porter-house Steak, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Roasting Pieces, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Veal, by the carcass, ₩ lb	6½	@	8½
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	9	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	14	@	17
Pork, fresh, by the carcass, ₩ lb	6½	@	6½
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Pork, loins, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Pork, leaf lard, ₩ lb	12	@	12½
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 50
Sausage Meats, ₩ lb	8	@	8

POULTRY, LARD, &c.—Fuller & Baker, Stands Nos. 120 and 104.

Roasting Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	12½
Corned Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12½	@	12½
Corned Shoulders, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Smoked Tongues, each	62½	@	81
Pickled Tongues, each	62½	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	12
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, country, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Sausages, Bologna, ₩ lb	25	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply of poultry is good, for the season. Spring Geese will be in soon, and some Spring Ducks are expected to arrive to-morrow. Capons are out of market. The demand is not brisk enough to favorably affect prices. Pigeons continue plenty, and have again declined.

POULTRY AND GAME—Packer & Knapp, Stands Nos. 289 and 290.

Fowls, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Roasting Chickens, ₩ lb	17	@	18
Chickens, roasting, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, broiling, ₩ pair	75	@	1 25
Spring Ducks, ₩ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Geese, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Capons, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Guinea Fowls, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Rabbits, ea-eyed	37	@	62
Snipe, Brant, ₩ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Snipe, Yellow Legs, ₩ dozen	2 00	@	4 00
Snipe, Dowitcher, ₩ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Plover, ₩ dozen	3 00	@	4 00

FISH.

Salmon are plentier and cheaper. Codfish has slightly advanced, as have likewise Sea Bass, Porgies, Flounders and Eels. There is a less extensive list of Fish in market. The demand for fresh and shell Fish is gradually diminishing. As we advance into the warm weather salted and smoked Fish meet with a livelier inquiry.

FRESH FISH—J. D. Hinman, Stands Nos. 306 & 307.

Salmon, ₩ lb	37½	@	—
Codfish, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Bluefish, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	18	@	—
Porgies, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Spanish Mackerel, ₩ lb	37½	@	—
Spring Salmon, ₩ lb	37½	@	—
Halibut, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Eels, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Trout, ₩ lb	37½	@	50
Perch, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Tautog, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Blue-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Frost-fish, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Black-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Sturgeon, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Green Turtle, ₩ lb	—	@	15
Shad, N. R. each	18	@	25
Shad, Cl. R. each	31	@	37
Mackerel, each	12	@	—
Herring, ₩ bunch	12	@	—
Roes, pair	6	@	—
Mussels, ₩ ½ pk	12	@	—

SHELL FISH—Joseph Foster, Stands Nos. 262 and 263.

Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	—	@	1 25
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	75
Clams, Soft-Shell, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Clams, Hard-Shell, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ₩ lb	5	@	—
Crabs, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Crabs, Soft Shell, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 25

SALOON AND SUMMER FISH—J. Wilcox, Stand 256 and 259.

Salmon, smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	18
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Mackerel, Shore, No. 1, ₩ bbl	12 00	@	13 50
Mackerel, Halifax, No. 2, ₩ bbl	12 00	@	13 50
Alewives, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Old potatoes are less freely offered, and prices are higher. The demand, however, is not active. New Bermuda Potatoes are scarce and firm; while new Charleston are in fair supply, and somewhat cheaper. Sweet Potatoes are out of market, as are likewise old Ruta Turnips. Some old white Turnips are available, and new come in more freely from the South. Turnips have disappeared, as have also Squashes and West India Pumpkins. Carrots and old Beets are very scarce. New Beets have been received from Norfolk. Onions are less plenty. Cabbages and Cucumbers are in very light supply. Green Peas, from Norfolk, are the only kind in market. Some are expected to arrive in a week or so from the neighborhood of Burlington, New-Jersey. Tomatoes, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Spinach, Sprouts and Radishes are plentier and cheaper. Rhubarb will soon disappear. Dandelions supplant it.

VEGETABLES—S. Lockwood, Stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446.

Potatoes, Old Carter, ₩ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ₩ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ₩ bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Potatoes, Old Junes, ₩ bushel	75	@	1 00
Potatoes, Old Peach Blows, ₩ bushel	87	@	1 00
Potatoes, ½ half-peck	20	@	25
Potatoes, New Bermuda, ₩ bbl	6 00	@	—
Potatoes, New Charleston, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes, new, ₩ half-peck	37	@	—
Turnips, Old, White, ₩ peck	25	@	—
Turnips, New, ₩ basket	75	@	—
Turnips, New, ₩ doz. bunches	50	@	75
Turnips, New, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Carrots, Old, ₩ bushel	2 00	@	—
Carrots, Old, ones	3	@	3
Beets, Old, ₩ basket	50	@	62
Beets, Old, each	3	@	3
Beets, New, ₩ doz. bunches	1 25	@	1 50
Beets, New, ₩ basket	75	@	—
Beets, New, ₩ half peck	50	@	—
Onions, new, ₩ bunch	6	@	10
Cabbage, new, ₩ dozen	1 25	@	—
Cabbage, new, ₩ head	12	@	15
Cabbage sprouts, ₩ peck	25	@	—
Kail Sprouts, ₩ peck	15	@	18
Sprouts, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Sprouts, ₩ bushel	50	@	60
Tomatoes, new Bermuda, ₩ box	1 50	@	—
Tomatoes, Bermuda, ₩ quart	50	@	—
Green Peas, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	7 50
Green Peas, ₩ bushel	3 50	@	—
Green Peas, ½ half peck	37	@	44
Shelled Green Peas, ₩ peck	—	@	75
Shelled Lima Beans, ₩ quart	18	@	18
Cucumbers, ₩ dozen	1 25	@	—
Cucumbers, each	12½	@	—
Parsley, ₩ bunch	4	@	6
Mint, ₩ bunch	1	@	3
Asparagus, ₩ bunch	18	@	25
Celery, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Celery, ₩ head	6	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ₩ doz bunches	12½	@	—
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	1	@	3
Lettuce, ₩ head	25	@	37½
Spinach, ₩ bushel	3	@	4
Rhubarb, ₩ doz. bunches	62½	@	87½
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	6	@	10
Spinach, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	—
Spinach, ₩ bushel	50	@	—
Spinach, ₩ peck	20	@	—
Water Cress, ₩ basket	31	@	37

FRUIT.

Apples are very scarce. The demand is limited. Strawberries come in freely from the South. Some have also been received from New-Jersey. Gooseberries have appeared in market. Cherries are in better supply, and are tending downward. Dried Fruits attract less attention.

DOMESTIC FRUIT—M. Vanzandvoort, Stands Nos. 138 and 139.

Apples, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	6 50
Apples, ½ half-peck	31	@	50
Apples, Dried, ₩ quart	6	@	9
Strawberries, Baltimore, ₩ quart	20	@	45
Strawberries, Norfolk, ₩ quart	15	@	20
Strawberries, New-Jersey, ₩ basket	20	@	—
Gooseberries, ₩ bushel	3 00	@	4 00
Gooseberries, ₩ quart	—	@	15
Cherries, new, Norfolk, ₩ lb	12	@	18
Peaches, Dried, ₩ lb	22	@	25
Prunes, Dried, ₩ lb	22	@	25

FOREIGN FRUIT, &c.—J. Lyons, Stand No. 4.

Oranges, ₩ box	3 75	@	4 25
Oranges, ₩ dozen	25	@	50
Lemons, ₩ box	3 50	@	3 75
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	18
Pine Apples, ₩ dozen	1	@	2 75
Pine Apples, each	18	@	31
Cocoanuts, ₩ 100	2 50	@	3 00
Cocoanuts, ₩ doz	37	@	50
Bananas, ₩ bunch	1	@	2 25
Bananas, each	3	@	4
Figs, ₩ box	25	@	50
Dates, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Prunes, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	19	@	25
Raisins, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Raisins, ₩ box	2 50	@	3 00
Currants, by the barrel, ₩ lb	8	@	9
Currants ₩ lb	12	@	—
Watermelons, from the South, each	25	@	50

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese continue plenty, with a very moderate inquiry. Prices have not varied much. Eggs attract less attention. The supply is good.

DAIRY PRODUCE, &c.—M. Kennedy, Stands 196 and 197.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	19	@	22
Butter, Orange County, ₩ lb	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	16	@	22
Cheese, old, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	6	@	11
Cheese, imitation English, ₩ lb	11	@	15
Eggs, ten for	12	@	—
Eggs, twenty-one for	25	@	—
Eggs, by $1 worth, ₩ doz	12	@	13
Honey, ₩ can	50	@	—
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	50

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

G. Marsou & Co., Stands Nos. 97 and 98.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	25	@	37½
Mangoes, each	3	@	6
Cauliflowers, each	6	@	15
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ₩ 100	31	@	75
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Pickled Onions, ₩ gallon	37	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ bottle	6	@	75
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	25	@	—
Saner Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Preserved Cherries, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Prunes, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Prunes, ₩ box	25	@	50
Catsup, ₩ bottle	6	@	25
Catsup, ₩ gallon	37	@	—
Pearl Barley, ₩ lb	8	@	14
Split Peas, ₩ quart	6	@	—
White Beans, ₩ quart	8	@	—
Green Beans, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Rice, ₩ lb	6	@	—

New-York, Friday, June 4, 1858—2 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Red has been more sought after since our last, and sales have been reported of 3,500 bags, including a cargo of 1,700 bags, on terms not disclosed, and 990 bags, in lots, at from 10¼c.@11c., chiefly at 10¾c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been rather sparingly purchased, at unchanged figures. Java at 15¾c.@16c.; Maracaibo, at 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, at 11¾c.@11¾c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, at 8c.@9¾c., and Bahia, at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market is depressed, and prices are a shade easier. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales, in lots, including Middling Upland, at 11¼c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb.

FISH.—The demand is limited, and prices continue languid for Codfish, Mackerel and Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no very important change. The receipts are moderate, and the demand is good for desirable brands. Prices are well sustained. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,600 bbls.

Superfine State, ₩ bbl	$3 50	@	$3 90
Extra State	4 00	@	4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 60	@	3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 95	@	4 05
Fancy Ohio	4 10	@	4 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00	@	4 60
Extra Ohio	4 25	@	5 00
Fancy Genesee	4 20	@	4 25
Extra Genesee	4 35	@	5 60
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50	@	7 00

Canadian is in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at from $4 05@$5 25 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is saleable and steady. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 40@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 90@$3 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter, in puncheons, commands $16 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active request, and prices have improved. Sales have been reported of 95,500 bushels, in lots, including good ordinary White Canada, at $1 07; do. White Michigan, at $1 07; good to choice Red (Winter) Western, at 98c.@$1 05; poor prime Milwaukee Club, (which is in much favor with buyers,) at 87½c.@92c.; good to strictly prime Chicago Spring, at 93c.@97c., and small lots of choice White Southern, part, at $1 94 ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at strengthening prices. Sales 41,000 bushels, chiefly at 65c.@68c. for unsound; 69c.@73c. for poor to choice mixed Western; 74c.@76c. for White, and 78c.@80c. for Yellow, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 5,800 bushels Rye at from 65c.@67c.; and 4,700 bushels Barley at 55c.@59c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand and are worth 42c.@43c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 39c.@40c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales at 45c.@60c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES.—The Market has been buoyant and active during the week, with sales of 25,000 Hides at full prices. We have but few Buenos Ayres or Rio Grande hides on hand at present. The principal sales have been: 16,000 dry salted Pernambuco, 30lb., 15c., 7 and 8 months; 5,000 dry Porto Cabello, 24lb., 20c., 6 months; 1,500 dry Orinoco, 30lb., 22½c. 6 months; 5,000 dry California, 23lb., 21¾c. and 22c., 6 months; 1,300 dry Texas, 29lb., 17c., 6 months; 3,400 dry Western, 24 lb., 17½c. 6 months.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been animated throughout the week, the sales having exceeded the receipts. The week's movements were as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	48,200	4,300
Sales, sides	50,600	5,600
Stock at the close, sides	135,000	26,200

HOPS—The demand is rather brisker, at former prices. Crop of 1857, 4c.@6c.; old, 2½c.@3c.

IRON—Continues in slack demand, at old figures.

LIME—Rockland, 87c.@68c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request, at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of nearly 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, chiefly to arrive, at 47½c.@48c., cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS—The general inquiry is limited; prices of the leading kinds show no important change.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and prices favor buyers. Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $17 50 for Mess, and $14@$14 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady at 7¾c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is in good request, at full rates. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11¾c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady. Sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $9@$9 50 for do. Prime. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@6c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs. at, according to quality, from $3 25@$3 62½, cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5½c.@5¾c., and some Porto Rico within our former range, with 130 boxes Havana, in-bond at 7c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, brought together a fair company, and resulted satisfactorily.

TOBACCO—Buyers anticipating an easier market, are purchasing less freely. Sales since Tuesday last: 60 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 7c.@12c.; 100 casks Seed Leaf at 9c.@10c.; 257 bales Havana at 20c.@55c.; and 140 bales Havana Stems on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 230 bbls., mainly at 21c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain 6½d.@7¾d ₩ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; and Heavy Good, 30s.@25s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 30s.@25s. ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

London Markets.

For America.] London, Friday, May 21, 1858—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet throughout the week. Money abundant, at 2½ ₩ cent. Consols leave off at 97¾@97¾ for money, and 97¾@97¾ for account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d. nominal. American Eagles, none here. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 6d.@77s.; South American, 74s. 3d.

Commerce.—Of 150 bags brought forward about half sold: Tenerife Silver from 3s. 4d.@3s. 5d.; with Black from 3s. 9d.@4s. 3d.; Mexican Silver from 2s. 10d.@2s. 9d. for ordinary to good, with ordinary to fine Black from 3s. 4d.@4s.

Hemp—In Manilla nothing to report. The Government contract for 2,000 tons Russian has been taken at from £20 15s.@£20 17s. 6d. Jute; about 5,000 bales have changed hands during the week, at rather lower prices.

Iron—Welsh is quiet at £6@£6 5s. for Rails and Bars, f. on b.; Scotch Pigs quiet at 54s. for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

Tobacco—1,380 chests Guatemala and 340 serons Caracoas at auction sold freely at an advance of 2d.@4d. ₩ lb. on the prices of the previous sale.

Lard—Dull at 56s. for Western in Kegs.

Linseed—Firm. Calcutta on the spot sold for 56s.@56s.; Bombay held at 52s.@52s. 6d. A cargo of Odessa due next month sold at 57s., delivered, and 5,000 qrs. Azov for shipment at about 56s. Import for the week, 11,476 qrs.

Linseed Cakes—In rather less demand. Boston in bags £9 10s.

Oils—Sperm steady at £86@£87; in common nothing doing; Olive in little demand; Gallipoli £45@£46; Malaga £44; Barbary, £41@£42; Linseed steady at 32s. on the spot; Rape, sales limited at 42s. 6d. for brown, 43s. for foreign refined; Cocoa Nut quiet at 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d. for Ceylon, and 39s.@40s. for Cochin; Palm 36s.@39s.

Rum—In good demand, and upwards of 3,000 puncheons Demerara have been sold at 2s. 2d.@2s. 3d., and a few Leewards at 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d.; Jamaica of good quality sold at 4s. 9d.; 200 hhds. Bengal of old import at 1s. 8d., and 330 casks Madras at 1s. 10d.

Saltpetre—Firm. Good qualities continue very scarce. The quantity sold amounts to 4,000 bags Bengal, and the latest prices paid are 23s. 6d. for 20¾ ₩ cent., 23s. 6d. for 11@13 ₩ cent., 26s. for 10 ₩ cent., 27s. for 7¾ ₩ cent., 26s. for 6 ₩ cent., 23s.@23s. 6d. for 5¾ ₩ cent., 22s. 6d.@24s. for 3¼@3¾ ₩ cent.; 120 bags Madras at 23s. for 20¾ ₩ cent., and 251 bags Bombay at 23s. 6d. for low quality. The Tea market is very dull; Common Congou 10d. ₩ lb.

Sugar—The market continues without animation, at about former prices; but for floating cargoes there has been considerable demand. The sales of West India amount to 2,800 hhds., and 14,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction mostly sold, the low qualities at 6d. decline. Of Foreign there has been only one public sale, viz., 254 hhds., 21 tcs., 60 bgls. Porto Rico, which sold slowly at former prices. 30c.@42s. 6d. for low grayish to good middling bright yellow. Privately about 300 to 400 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Muscovado have been sold at 38s. 6d.@41s. 6d., and nine floating cargoes, two for Gothenburg, both

DRY GOODS.

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FOR TRAVELING,

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"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"

in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

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with and without the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

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French China dinner sets, 137 pcs., $22 50 usual price $28 00
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Toilet sets, 7 pieces, 1 00, usual price 1 50
Silver-plated castors, 3 00, usual price 4 75
Silver plated teaspoons by the doz., 1 00, usual price 2 00
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Silver-plated tea forks by the doz., 3 50, usual price 4 25
Gas Fixtures, cut and pressed glass at low prices, at

SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 29th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING—House-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

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SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

THE Long Island Railroad Company will run excursion trains to Hempstead Plains on THURSDAY, June 10, for the benefit of the Long Island Historical Society. Trains will leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5 P. M. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price.

LONG ISLAND.

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ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE.
MR. W. FISHER, THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, AND MR. STORMS, THE NEW YORK OPERA COMPANY.
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Lucia, Miss Louise Pyne; Edgardo, Mr. Harrison; Enrico, Mr. Wallace; Raimondo, Mr. Weiss; Arturo, Mr. Fisher; Alisa, Miss Fisher; Normanno, Mr. Storms.
To conclude with the Ballet Divertissement.
Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THE Subscribers to the Brooklyn Athenæum are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Subscribers will be held at the Athenæum, on MONDAY, June 7, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Trustees.
JOHN T. WILLIS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING, June 5, will be performed the Comedy of THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte, Mr. Lester Wallack; Beauseant, Mr. Blake; Colonel Dalmahoy, Mr. Hamblin; Glavis, Mr. Walcot; Gaspar, Mr. Fisher; Landlord, Mr. Jones; Widow Melnotte, Mrs. Hamblin; Pauline, Miss Agnes Robertson.
To conclude with the Farce of A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS EVENING, June 5, will be performed the Comedy of THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte, Mr. Brougham; Beauseant, Mr. Lewis; Colonel Dalmahoy, Mr. Chapman; Glavis, Mr. Pope; Gaspar, Mr. Fredericks; Landlord, Mr. Jones; Widow Melnotte, Mrs. Hamblin; Pauline, Miss Agnes Robertson.
To conclude with the Farce of THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, June 5, will be performed a Programme of Ethiopian Entertainments.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

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